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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch go with you.
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The Duty of Democracy.

The Republicans have nominated Roosevelt for the presidency not because they wanted him, but because they could not help it. This is frankly confessed by the Indianapolis News, which is in part owned by Senator Fairbanks, the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency. In discussing the lack of enthusiasm at Chicago, the News says that the West does not know how to classify Mr. Roosevelt; that in many respects he is one of the ablest men that ever went into the White House. But there has been fear of him; Americans have not been wont to make Presidents of brilliant men; for Vice-President, Roosevelt was a name to conjure with, through mournful events with three years' service behind him, the question of a brilliant man for the high office came to the front. And it concludes:

"What he had done could not be denied. The personal enthusiasm for him could not be denied. So his nomination was a conclusion foreseen—and yet there is the cause of much of the lack of enthusiasm now.
"Roosevelt for Vice-President and Roosevelt for President are two different things. There is a feeling akin to fear, or at least a feeling that, in a way, the incumbent meant an experiment. But there was nothing else to do; the people had wanted him once; they hope he will be safe now; they 'guess' he will.
"But this is not the stuff out of which confidence is made, the basis of which is full confidence. So what we have seen at Chicago, while the product of many and varied feelings and emotions, is a legitimate result."

The dilemma of the Republicans is the opportunity of the Democrats, and if through discord and sedition they fail to take advantage of the opportunity the failure will be a criminal blunder.

In this crisis the Democratic convention soon to assemble in St. Louis should take no chances. It is the imperative duty of the Democratic party to save the country from another term of Rooseveltism. It is the bounden duty of the Democratic party in this emergency to win success in 1904. It is a Democratic obligation which the party dare not shrink, and it can succeed if the delegates to the convention will put aside their differences of the past and unite heart and soul in framing and promulgating a sound Democratic platform and nominating a man in whom the whole country has confidence.

We believe that the party can win with Parker or any man like him, who is known to be safe. But there is one man whose candidacy would make success a moral certainty, and that man is Grover Cleveland. We believe that Parker would come near polling the full strength of the party. We feel sure that he would carry the solid South, New York, New Jersey and Delaware. But in order to make success sure, we should nominate a man who can poll the independent vote; that vote which does not belong to either party, but which goes to this party or that party according to circumstances. Cleveland could carry all the States that Parker could carry, and in addition he could come nearer than any other Democrat to carrying the full independent vote.

We recognize that there is bitter opposition to Cleveland in the Democratic party as candidate for the nomination, but as nominee of the party that opposition would largely disappear on election day. As a choice between Roosevelt and Cleveland, it is inconceivable that any considerable number of Democrats would hesitate, and, as we have said, the independent vote would go almost as a body to Cleveland. It is with us a conviction that with Cleveland as the nominee, the Democratic party would be able to rid the country of Roosevelt and Rooseveltism.

In saying this we do not mean to glorify Mr. Cleveland. Personally he is by no means our choice. But, as a writer

in Sunday's Times-Dispatch said, we are considering Cleveland not as a personality, but as an issue. We are considering him as a means to an end, and if the Democratic party will employ the means the end will be accomplished.

Long Range Weather Prophets.

From time to time recently there have appeared in the press of the State articles purporting to be weather forecasts, made for long periods. No person having even an elementary knowledge of the causation of weather changes pays serious attention to these statements, for all such recognize how fallacious they are. But here are so many who, from one reason or another, are inclined to view them with confidence, that the time seems opportune to expose their worthlessness.

In meteorology, as in other sciences, there are fixed, definite and unvarying laws to which nature yields obedience. These laws have been the subject of the study and investigation of meteorologists and physicists for years, and all that we know, all that is recognized by the scientific men of the world to-day, has come to us as a result of these studies and investigations. No reputable writer on meteorological subjects can be found, who holds sun spots, or the moon's phases, or changes in the positions of planets, etc., either singly or combined, to be the cause of terrestrial weather changes. It is the special purpose of science to deal with and determine facts, and it seems needless to say, in this view, that the facts are concerned only with the earth's atmosphere. They are rational, logical and do not need the violent subordination of the mental processes that are required to believe in the methods of long range forecasts.

It is quite possible that some of these long range forecasters are honest. If so, they are deceiving themselves. And whether honest or dishonest, they are misleading or attempting to mislead the public. It is further possible that they may think they have discovered "a physical law or a meteorological principle," not known to men of science, that is specially applicable to weather forecasting. If so, they should make it known so that it can be tested, proved and accepted, for such is the way of science. Belief in lunar influences and planetary conjunctions is not in correspondence with the advanced thought of the age. It is the descendant of a superstitious time and is retrogressive and pernicious. The publication of weather forecasts based thereon serves no good end, but is on the contrary harmful, and the press of the State would take an important and commendable step in excluding them rigidly from their columns.

Who's Who in Richmond?

In Sunday's Times-Dispatch we began a series of publications which we hope will be entertaining and profitable. We have determined to print from time to time sketches of those men in the community who have contributed to the upbuilding of Richmond. The people are the city. Richmond has not grown by chance. Its natural advantages were not sufficient in themselves to make a city. There was no gold mine or silver mine or reservoir of oil or inviting harbor or any natural advantage of any character whatsoever which was alone sufficient to attract men and money and make a city, whether or not.

The city has been built up by the intelligence and energy and enterprise of the men who live here. These men constitute our greatest asset, and we desire to exploit them. They are modest men, and it is with reluctance that they have consented to be exploited; but in a spirit of civic pride they have yielded to our request. We do not exploit them for the purpose of paying compliments. Our purpose is to give to the rising generation some notable and noble exemplars, with a view to stimulating the young men to patriotic endeavor. We wish to show that the greatest men in the community are those who have performed the greatest public service, and we wish further to show that generous public service is always recognized and gratefully appreciated by the public.

Convicts Upon Public Roads.

The Norfolk Landmark is still in favor of employing convicts for improving the public roads of the Commonwealth. The theory seems to be all right, but in practice it has not been successful in Virginia. There are now thirty-nine convicts that work on the county roads of Bedford, but it remains to be seen whether or not the experiment is satisfactory. We are informed by the superintendent of the penitentiary that several other counties have had convicts, but returned them to the institution after a short experience. In nearly every case the authorities decided that the penalty for escapes, added to the cost of guarding and maintenance, made convict labor too expensive.

But there must be a radical change in the policy of penitentiary management before convicts can be employed to any great extent on the county roads. There are now no convicts available for such work. All able bodied men who are not employed in the shoe factory are used either as laborers upon the buildings now being constructed at the penitentiary or upon the State farm. It is also probable that fifty convicts will be used in digging the foundations for the additions to the State Capitol.

Outrage Upon Outrage.

On Sunday last a negro was lynched at Europa, Miss., for having committed a nameless assault upon a girl of sixteen years of age. The negro was hanged in the public square. The noose was placed about his neck by the girl upon whom the assault was committed. He was then hoisted to the back of a horse and at a signal from the leader of the mob the same girl led the horse from under the victim and let him fall to his death.

Poor girl! The mob has added to her terrors. She will never recover from this terrible experience. She will be haunted forever by the negro whom she executed.

But the mob is always reckless and unreasonable.

Wisconsin is now put down among the doubtful States. There is a serious split in the Republican party, and it is not at all improbable that with the right sort of a Democratic candidate, the twelve electoral votes of Wisconsin will be cast for Democracy. Cleveland carried the State in 1892.

Alexander Dowle, the self-styled Elijah III., has returned from his European tour. His greatest conquest was a beautiful Swiss girl, who is said to be worth a million dollars. It is rumored that she is to become the wife of the prophet's uncles son.

The would-be June bride has a mighty few hay-making days left. Several of them will probably go over to next June or some other June.

Addicks, yes, Addicks, of Delaware. Where was Addicks when his co-laborers were making history in Chicago the other day?

The cry for "Cleveland and a Southern man" was not started in the South, but the South isn't looking about it to hurt.

Lynchburg is getting up an appetite for a new grand theatre. The Hill City loves a good time and a heap of fun.

Chairman Cortelyou makes it very plain that he means to be the whole shooting match. Mind, I tell you.

Democracy has been known to win here and there when it had a much less flattering prospect than now.

Wait until July 8th if you want to see something lively in the way of a National Convention.

The Cripple Creek folks have not settled their troubles yet and are still limping around.

Oyster Bay and Fair Banks. We only need a good fisherman to work on that combination.

"Spontaneousness" can knock the spots out of machine made enthusiasm every time.

"Periculis alive or Raisuli dead." Raisuli took the first horn of the dilemma.

A long platform is expected to cover a multitude of political sins.

Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Northern Neck News says: Always as our readers are as generally better than the roads of the Piedmont section, but, being without railroads we need to make them the best in Virginia in order to advertise and develop our resources.

The Lynchburg News says: Bryan and his followers may not support Parker, but their refusal will not seriously hurt his chances, because the Bryan influence is strongest in those States that are sure to go Republican. Democrats have good reason to be cheered by the political outlook and hopeful of results in November.

The Blackstone Courier says: At last it seems, at the eleventh hour, public interest in being aroused in behalf of Virginia's building at the St. Louis Exposition. Several have been seen and seen the deplorable condition it is in on the inside and have been made to feel that the building is being raised to give it some furnishings, and the hope is entertained that it will be made presentable before the show is over. In this hope all will unite.

Incidentally enough the Norfolk Ledger says: Can any political party be opposed to erasing when it makes a general government pay for printing and making its campaign literature as the R. O. P. is doing at this time, through the magazines? Could there be a more audacious robbery?

A Few Foreign Facts.

Experiments at Spithead, England, in fishing for submarines which were not have it is believed, resulted unfavorably to the submarines.

Mail advices from French Indo-China state that the loss of life caused by the recent typhoid epidemic over the colony is estimated at 3,000.

The British possessions in West Africa cover 500,000 square miles, containing 20,000,000 negroes, and easily capable of producing a yearly cotton crop of 6,000,000 bales.

The Spanish Minister of Agriculture has been authorized to issue orders for the requisite methods to fight and exterminate the locusts which have become a plague in Spain.

At a depth of 45 feet a tusk and a portion of the skull of a mammoth, belonging to be ice age, have been dug up at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland.

The Patriotic League (Junta Patriótica) of Peru has already collected nearly \$14,000, which has been deposited with banks in Lima. The purpose is to raise a sufficient sum wherewith a man-of-war is to be built and presented to the Peruvian government.

Personal and General.

Senator Hoar is still carrying the pocketknife that he took to Washington with him in 1859.

Treasurer Tyler, of Yale University, announces that his resignation would be presented to the corporation at its next meeting, to take effect July 31.

George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, of Wilmington, Del., has been elected librarian of the Washington Public Library.

London's oldest beneficed clergyman, Canon Nicholl, of Streatham, is retiring. He has been seventy-two years in holy orders, and for more than sixty years has held the rectory of Streatham. He was a school-fellow of Gladstone at Eton.

John Gilbert Meigs, the railroad builder, has just died in London. He was born in New England seventy-seven years ago, but had lived for the last thirty years in London. With his brother he built the famous Oroya Railroad in Peru, which is still regarded as one of the greatest feats of engineering.

MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches, With Portraits, of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.

J. Taylor Elyson was born in Richmond, May 20, 1847. His parents were Henry K. and Elizabeth P. Elyson. He was trained in the private schools of Richmond, at Columbia College and Richmond College, and entered the University of Virginia in 1867, graduating in a number of schools.

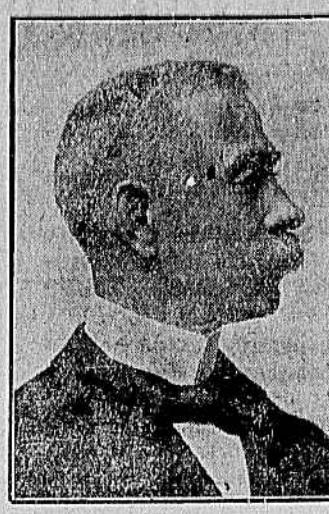
He served during the war as a member of the Second Company Richmond Howitzers, surrendering with his company at Appomattox, and immediately thereafter resumed his college duties. He was an active member of the Jefferson Literary Society of the University, and represented that society as one of the editors of the University Magazine in 1868-'69, and was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Mr. Elyson upon the completion of his studies at the University entered business, and has been actively identified with the commercial life of Richmond for more than thirty years. He has occupied many public positions, having served as president of the City Council, president of the Board of Public Interests, after which he was, in 1875, elected State Senator, and in 1888 resigned that position to accept the mayoralty of Richmond, which office he held for three terms. He has been for fourteen years chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and also represents Virginia on the National Democratic Committee. He has been many times a delegate to the State and national conventions of his party, and was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1897.

He has been largely interested in Confederate affairs, having been president of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, of the Richmond Howitzers' Association, and an active member of the Confederate Veterans, and has represented these camps in the general convention of United Confederate Veterans each year since the organization of that convention.

Mr. Elyson has always been interested in the work of education, and he served his city for sixteen years as chairman of the city School Board; he is a member and vice-president of the board of trustees of Richmond College, and he has been for thirty-one years the executive officer of the education board of the Baptist General Association of Virginia.

Mr. Elyson has been prominently identified with the social life of Richmond, being a member of the University and the Chamber of Commerce, of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society, the Civic Improvement League and many other well known organizations.



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DRUGGIST'S ART AS PROFESSION.

Pharmacists Looked Upon as Tradesmen—As Much Study Required of Pharmacy Graduate as in Medicine or Dentistry—How Life and Death Hinge on Pharmacist's Knowledge—Not Recognized in the United States Army.

By Grafton C. Allen, Ph. G.
(Pharmacist U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.)

SUPPOSE that 90 per cent. of the persons who make a purchase in a drug store regard the transaction as nothing more or less than a similar purchase at the grocery or market place. No doubt a principal reason for this is that many things purchased of the druggist are articles which are not sold in a strictly modern pharmacy, for the ideal pharmacy should be a place where medicines are compounded and sold, and certain analytical processes carried on—the analysis of waters, testing of drugs and chemicals as to their purity and strength, and not an emporium for the sale of some water, cigars, and stationery and what not.

But competition, the habit of expecting certain articles to be found at the drug store and the demand for articles out of the line of the legitimate have pressed the druggist of to-day into the lot of the tradesman, and he is so regarded by the laity.

Taking into consideration that the laws of every State of the Union, with few exceptions, require that the owner or manager of any pharmacy shall have passed an examination by a board appointed for the purpose to determine his fitness to compound medicines, it is no better status. The colleges of pharmacy in the large cities are yearly turning out hundreds of graduates in pharmacy and chemistry, these institutions requiring a far higher standard of pharmaceutical education than is needed in the actual practice of the profession. The knowledge can be regarded as superficial. Compared with other technical branches of medicine it may occasion some surprise to know that the time required to obtain the degree of pharmacist is less than that required for a medical degree. 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